Business Notices.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.

A. RABERS & Co., No. 104 Bowery, Manufacturers

BOSTERY AND UNDER GARMENTS Of every desc

Of every description.

Imparting and manufacturing largely, and having an expirience of more than thirty years in the lustness. A. R. & Conseque buyers that they can sell the second three states of the second three seconds are very low sares.

Sik, Woolen, Merico and Cotton Under-Vests and Drawers, of any size and quality, made to order. Remember the OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowsay.

Established in 1823.

IMMENSE QUANTITY OF RIBBONS AND TRIM-MINGS FROM ACCTION.

About 100 000 pieces, recently purchased at auction, including About 100 con pieces, receiving your servery variety of cores.

Fasisfenable Lyons and Paris Bonners and Cap Ribbons, Silk Satis, Baocade and Parcy Trimmings.

Will be closed at D Paric R Street R P Des 27, 250 and 251 Grand at Lord & Taylon, Nos 27, 270 and 251 Grand at and Nos 47 and 49 Catharines.

\$20,000 WORTH OF PIANOS.—A fact worth howing. ELy & MONGER, Piano Dealers, No 321 Broadway are selling of their framenes stock of new and second-hard Pianos as a great ascrifes for cash, "a nimble expense, &c." Pianos at a great ascrifes for cash, "a nimble expense, &c." A large assortment of new and second hand Pianos to hite. A large assortment of new and second hand Pianos to hite.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS .-- Terms

GREAT BARGAINS—CAPPETS AT COST—PUR-CHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY WILL now sell off their stock of CAPPETS, &c., at the lowest prices.

GOODS FROM AUCTION .- DINING and TEA RETS, MANTLE VASES, &c., &c.; GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES and WINE GLASES; for sale at prices to suit the times. DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand st. WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN

WINDOW SHADES are offered by the subscribers at very low prices. The indocements we are now offering are appreciated by all close buyers.

No. 289 Broadway and No. 34 Pearlest. IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No 9 Canal st., by the Hobber Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Bedwickels from \$4.0 \$\text{ to } \text{ Hall bedwing and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.}

Railing and all kines of the STEAM POWER.

Foot of East Twenty-fifth at, New York.

Footh Room and Power unequaired by any establishment in the United States

SLOAN & LEGGETT.

SEWING MACHINES.-We hereby give distinct

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champton First and Burgelan Proof Safes, at the old established depot, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burgelar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, changeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by Silas C. Herring.

Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Deposysterists.

WATER TO SAFE SAFE SAFE ANAMANIES SAFE

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—
Means, STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos 144 and 146 Waterset, continue to make and sell "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER,
SAFE," and are the only persons authorized, with the exception
to the New-England States, to make and sell the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFE AND POWDER Pacor Locks.—Depôt Removed to No. 205 Pearlat, three doors above Malden-lane. A complete assertment of the above well known Fire Proof Safes for sale as above, by HITCHCOCK & Dush.

MELODEONS-WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT,-MELODEONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—
The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of 8. D. & H. W. SMITH's celebrated Mill. Opicions place them far in advance of any other make in this class of instruents. They are timed in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of tecture, club or lodge rooms. Solid at prices, wholeanle or retail, which doff competition. Hence Waters, Sole Agent, No. 353 Broadway.

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phremological Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Waternat, three doors from Broadway. He is the only artist in New York who thoroughly understands Cutting the Hair to said the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

FOWLIPES. A. WELLE NO. 2008 Broadway, V.

Fowlers & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. NOTICE.—Our Stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING for City Trade is ready, and will be found to contain more new and desirable Garments for men and boy's wear than have ever before been effered in this market. D. DEVLIN & Co., 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

TO OUR LADY PATRONS-RICH FURS.-En TO OUR LADY PATRONS—RICH FURS.—Editioning, we have manufactured (on our own premises) from prime skins, for this season's Resail Seles, a large assortions of Ladus's Dates Furs, domining all the desirable pattern and qualities known to the Trade, and will exhibit and off them for asie on Tursany, Oct 16. Relying upon the intrinsiment of the articles offered, renders further commendation has some and unnecessary.

Lazar & Co., Hatters,

Astor House, Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular nemi-weekly auction sale of STOCKS and BOXES THIS-DAY, at 123 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

ANOTHER BANK PANIC.-The greatest bar

ice.

Bank of Washtenaw taken at 40 cents on the dollar.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 25 cents.

Eighth av. Bank, par, or 90 cents cash.

Eric and Kalamaroe Railroad Bank, 40 cents.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GENIN'S BA-LACES AND EMBRODIDERIES AT GENIN'S HAVAR.—The stock of Laces and Embrodideries at the Barar is a complete epitome of all the styles in vogue abroad, from the rarrest apecimens of Brussels, Mechin, Honton and Valeuciannes to the neat and cheaper fabric, more suitable for household wear. Call and examine the sets of Laces, &c., of every known fabric and fashionable pattern.

[String of the control of the contr

Prudence and care render all FLUID LAMPS alike as fe and proper for family use, whatever may be their pretended quarte scalast explosion. The new apparatus for regulating the flame see producing a brilliant light, recently a pilled by Stran, Francisca & Co, makes their Find Lamps all that need by desired. See advertisement under head of "Far-

RICH AND CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Purchasers of Dry Goods will do well to examine the extensive stock of E. Landsawer, of No. 34? Broadway. He is now selling every kind of Dry Goods 50 per cent. less than their real value. Rich Sillas from 4, to \$5 per yard; fine French Merinose at 5; Flaid Cahmerea at 5; 4; and 6); Indice best Kid Gloves at 4; and Shawis. Blankets, Quits, Lineau, Sheetings, Shirtings, Flangels, equally cheep. Mourning Goods of every description.

PRESENTS FOR TARGET EXCURSIONS.—As this is the season of the year to "teach the young idea how to shoot" at the target, and those who who are for receive prizes, it will call attention to my richly-plated Castors and Cake Basers, from \$1 to \$30 each; also to the beautiful fate-a total Transfers, with Trays, at \$25 to \$40; for sale at the new store on the old stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by Lucius Hast.

Economy may be best consulted by those in want of Chotmisc, made in the best styles, of superior materials, and warranted to be untirely as represented in every particular, by a visit to the large assortment of Fall and Wister Chotmisc now offering at the chapter trates by Edward T. Huckster, No. 106 Fultons. PRESENTS FOR TARGET EXCURSIONS. - As this

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, for use in cold or wet weather. Also Ladies' Lined Gloves and Bload-ing Gloves and Mils, a certain cure for rough or chapped hands. For sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only at No. 36

As fashion now leaves the arms and neck un wiled, their whiteness is a matter of consequence with all a dies who aspire to be thought good booking. If nature has not clothed them with a pearly envelope, use Fish.com's Farmus Lotton to produce and perpetuate this charm. There is no buck word as full." Franko, No. 37 Breadway (St. Nicholas Hotel) and 197 Breadway, corner of Dayer. For asle by Drug-gists and Fancy Desires throughout the United States.

RUPTURE. - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUES.—MARSH & Co. have just received the
United Blates letter-patent for Marsh's Radical Cure Trues
that teek the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Paiace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical
and engleal profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten
assess of reducable Herms. All persons are cautioned against
intringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until F. M.

MARSHA CO., No. 23 Maiden-lam. N. Y.

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MEXTURE.—That mind
and body subdaing complaint, Agas and Fever, is immediately
arrested by this preparation. It reaches the seat of the
disease, explaint and recruits the strength. From one to two
bottles produce this result. Manufactured from the original
precipe by Maxwell & Thomas, (successor to James S. Aspiowall,) No. 56 William-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S cele-

Hair Fastory, No. 238 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.—This is the very best coloring Fluid in the world. The black and brown conferred by it to the hair are nature's own, perfectly undistinguishable from the natural titus. Sold, wholesale and re-tail, and applied, at Cartaraocae's, No. 6 Aster House.

Strong testimony in favor of Dr. HOOFLAND'S CALERRATER GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Jackans, No. 120 Arch st. Philadelphia, the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dysocyals, Nervous Debiting &c.
Plaint, Dysocyals, Nervous Debiting &c.
Plaint, Dysocyals, Dervous Debiting &c.
Plaint, Dysocyals, Nervous Bellace, No. 1850, said: "Your Gen-Max Bitterell, Monttone, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your Gen-Max Bitterell, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your Gen-Max Bitterelll

hissee, who attributed his restoration to these Bitters. F. Lathron Tunkbanpock, Pa., May 25, 1851, said: "Alst any number of certificates can be obtained from some of host met in this section as to the efficacy of the GENNAS TERS, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that phatically recommerds itself, and in every instance has pro-

Bittures, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine manipulatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 50, 1850, said: "I have been for a reries of years efflicted with dyspepsia, inactivity of the liver and hervous debility. My mental powers have been or studed as to render me quite unife for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day supposed to be applicable to my case. I always failed to have a permanent rolled. A frond, with most persuasion, induced me to try abottle of your celebrated BitTers. I have used one bottle and this day commenced the second. I can with cheerfulness state that it has greatly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly iten years younger; and really I san almost prepared to say this I now consider myself calculated for any business, while ten days and I would have as soon undertaken to square the circle as to have attempted it."

have attempted it."

sele in New York by A. B. & D. Sande, No. 100 Fultoners.

C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL &
DY. No. 39 Warrenet; Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers.

V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barcleyst.; OLCOTT, MOON & Robells, No. 127 Maiden lene; Mrs. HAVES, Brook
and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.-The following

M LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.—The following from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced.

Gentlement in the been introduced.

Gentlement in the been introduced.

Gentlement in the lines and vicioity, we have entirely extansted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning. New York, twenty disaw, with your build, on the reception of which we will remit you the money. From the wenderful effects of Said Spectric in this neighborhood, there could be soid annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesele and reisil) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for touble and expense of vending, it think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Your respectfully.

Mesars. J. Kild & Co.

Purchasers will be careful to sak for Dr. M. Lane's chilera TED VERMITUGE, and take none else. All other Vernifuges in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M. M. Lane's chilera.

TEO VERMIFICE, and take none die. All other Vermifuge in comparison, are worthless. Dr M. LANE'S GENUISE VERMIFUE, all other black die of the Celebrate divers Pittle, can now be had at a respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Caunda. (3)

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE wishing their Post-Office ad-dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly, and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

We have this morning fifteen days later news from California, vià San Juan. The election returns present the chief point of interest, and these are by no means clear. The Broderick Democrats are defeated, but whether Whigs or anti-Broderick men are elected to Congress is yet doubtful. At any rate, the members of the present Congress, Messrs. Latham and McDougal, have leave to stay at home. The State Senate is largely Democratic, the House more equally divided; yet it is deemed doubtful if the two factions can unite so as to fill Mr. Gwin's place with a Democrat. In San Francisco the omnipresent Know-Nothings, who had scarcely been heard of up to the eve of election, made up a ticket in the morning just as the polls were opening, and elected every man on it-putting in for Mayor the Hon. S. P. Webb, (formerly of Salem, Mass.) though he had not been named by any other party. The Californians were greatly astonished at this quiet but most effectual exhibition of power.

The general news from the gold regions is unimportant. Our correspondent at Nicaragus gives some items of interest. From the Sandwich Islands we have received full confirmation of the facts concerning the Annexation Treaty some time since published in THE TRIBUNE. Overtures were originally made to the United States Government to accept the cession of the Islands. This was thrown out as a feeler. It was received favorably, and a special messenger from Washington left San Francisco some months ago on the Flying Dart to bear the response to Mr. Gregg, our Commissiones. It was submitted to the Council, in which body it was approved by all the members except Prince Alexander, the heir apparent, and Paki, a high chief. The majority, however, decided in favor of annexation, and the treaty to that effect was brought over to San Francisco in the Restless in time to be dispatched to Washington on the steamer of Aug. 1. The Hawaiians were in great fear of fillibusters, and the Legislature has voted \$20,000 for military defense.

An interesting account of the great National Baby Show, at Springfield, Ohio, is given in another part of this paper.

Men were at work all last night on the United States ship Independence, in order that she might be ready to sail at 4 o'clock this morning. She is under sealed orders, but probably bound for Grevtown.

The bills of mortality show for the past week the most gratifying reduction thus far this season. The total was only 516, against 612 the previous week, and 1,148 for the highest week this season. By cholera last week there were 41 deaths. This, with other summer diseases, is rapidly passing away, while pulmonary affections show a gradual

Nothing had been heard of the steamship Arctic at the hour of closing the Sandy-Hook and Halifax telegraph offices last night.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE CASE.

The Protestant Churchman commends a pam phlet entitled "Has Religion anything to do with our Colleges ?" as "vindicating effectively the right of the Trustees to vote on religious "grounds," and gives the following as a settler:

"The fact that religion cannot be made by law a bar to admission to office, is a most significant fact, beyond all question. But what does it prove! Does it prove that in choosing between aominees for any effice known to the law no free man can legally act from motives of religion? By no means! The law takes no cognizance whatever of the motires of electors. The law nowhere prescribes any special motives to the individual elector as being legal: and nowhere prescribes any other motives as being illegal. The law never dreams of probing the secrets of the heart to see if an action, perfectly legal and proper in itself, may not possibly be proved illegal by extorting a confession of the motives under which it was done. What an extraordinary stretch of imagination to conceive that one's motives in voting at an election either are, or can be, amenable to the civil law!

Now we ought not, perhaps, to feel surprised grounds." and gives the following as a settler:

Now we ought not, perhaps, to feel surprised that this logic does not convince outsiders, who, reading the charter of Columbia College with carnal, unsanctified eyes, and finding therein an express inhibition of all sectarian purposes and preferences in its management, are still of opinion that the rejection of a Professor of Chemistry because of some alleged flaw in his Theology, is not according to Gunter. Our puzzle is that the eulogized pamphleteer does not seem to have made any headway with those whose cause he pettifogs. Had he only convinced them, so that they would have frankly and plumply responded to the interrogatories of the Senate's Committee -" Yes, we did vote against Prof. Gibbs because "he was a Unitarian, and we glory in it. If you

"doubt our right to do so, just read our advo-

"cate's pemphlet"—that would have been acting like honest men and Christians. The answers they did give have been reported in our columns.

- The Commercial Advertiser dissipates an editorial column on "The Sanctity of the Ballot." arguing that the Senatorial Committee had no right to require the College Trustees to declare for whom they severally voted. Suppose this admitted, what of it? The Trustees were required to say, not for whom they voted, but whether they voted for one candidate, and by consequence against another, because of their aversion to the theological opinions of the latter. Now it is just as notorious, just as certain, that Welcott Gibbs would have been chosen Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College if he had been an Episcopalian, and was not chosen because he is a Unitarian, as that two and two are four. Some think this right in itself and not a violstion of the College Charter; others hold a contrary opinion; but can there be two opinions as to the candor and moral honesty evinced by those Trustees who answered the Committee's inquiries in such manner as to ignore and befor the essential fact !

If those Trustees who voted against Prof. Gibbs -or, if you are fastidious as to phrases, voted for others than Prof. Gibbs-were impelled to their choice by a persuasion that those others were better qualified for the post in some other respect than that of holding a more acceptable theology. it would have been easy to say so. In that case, the testimony might have been taken in a day and the whole case submitted to the Senate on its reassembling next January. And we can imagine no reason for prevarication and hair splitting by the Trustees in the premises, except on the hypothesis that they believed it unsafe to tell the naked truth.

TRADE AND DEBT.

The imports of General Merchandise at this port for the quarter closing with September were \$25,916,499, against \$24,727,662 in the correspending quarter of 1853. In other words though most goods have fallen heavily in price, the official valuation of the Imports of the last quarter exceeds by nearly \$1,200,000 those of the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, The quarter just closed has been signalized throughout by a pecuniary pressure more intense than had been experienced for fifteen years previous, while the early declared deficiency of our growing crops rendered it morally certain that we should have no Breadstuffs and less Meat to sell this year than usual. And though the failure of many importers and jobbers and the straightened circumstances of nearly all render probable a falling off in our Imports hereafter, yet it is safe to say the entire importations of the current calendar or the current fiscal year (whichever you please) will fall little if at all behind those of 1853, when our Cotton sold higher, our Bonds and Stocks bore better prices abroad, and we were exporting Breadstuffs to the value of Millions. In other words-though we are exporting Specie at the rate of Thirty or Forty Millions per annum, and thereby crippling our Banks and embarrassing business, we are still plunging deeper and deeper in debt for an overplus of Foreign Goods.

Now suppose the facts were the reverse of these-that we were sending off many millions' worth per annum of our own Produce more than the cost of our Imports, and so were drawing Specie from Europe instead of sending nearly One Million per week thither, and were paying off our Foreign Debt instead of increasing it, and it were ascertained that this altered state of things would last for at least the year ensuing, where is the man in business that would not feel that a load were lifted from his heart! Who does not know that, under such auspices, Stocks would rise. Real Estate become salable, Building take a fresh start. Banks discount more liberally, and Labor obtain ampler employment In short, who does not know that the black cloud which still overshadows our Commercial and Industrial horizon is the mouraful certainty that our Imports will continue to exceed our Exports. creating a constant drain outward of Specie, and checking every impulse toward improvement in money matters at home?

Yet in the face of this universal consciousness that our indebtedness abroad, and the probability its increase, except so far as it me teracted by the exportation of Specie which we can ill spare, are the real causes of our embarrassments and troubles, we observe a strong tendency to enlarge the orifices through which we are already bleeding to exhaustion. Let us take off the remaining duties and buy our Bread from Canada, our Coal from England and Nova-Scotia, our Sugar and Cigars from Havana, our Wines and Liquors from France and Germany, and so have a jolly good time-everything abundant and cheap! What signifies pay-day, or payment at all, if we can buy everything abroad and live idle and saucy at home? Why take thought for the morrow when we can run our faces for the

best of eating and drinking to-day? We entreat those who think to look into this subject, and consider how these Imports are to be paid for. Value our Cotton crop, our Tobacco, Rice, and whatever else we shall have to sell, and see how much we can safely import and with what we are to pay, We produce nothing which requires Protective Duties, but we cannot prosper if the property of the Country is to be run through the hands of the sheriff. Are there not many others in a similar predicament ?

We cannot envy the feelings of Mr. GEORGE WELLMAN WRIGHT as he sat in Court on Saturday when the question of his surreptitious presence as a juror in the Graham Murder Trial was under discussion. A trickster in some cases may receive detection with more rage than shame, and may thus face the public without being crushed by their contempt; but in so awful a matter as this, to attempt to cheat the community, to make a mock of the law, and to nullify the ends of justice, implies so dire a social punishment for the detected and foiled culprit, that no man can be supposed to contemplate it with equanimity. It is to the intense inward confusion of such a moment that we hope may be attributed Mr. Wright's failure to seize the opportunity offered him to retrieve his error, and by frankly avowing the fact, to extricate himself from the bad position he had so recklessly assumed. But, for such utter destruction, how could any man sit in silence when such a point was being debated? And how could the defendant's counsel refuse to allow him to be interrogated ! Were they not aware that such a refusal on their part must confirm the suspicion of the public that they had put this man on the Jury with a

The Evening Post objects to our exposing the packing of this Jury, and suggests that, as in the case of Matt. Ward, those concerned in this affair will have to be tried in the columns of THE TRIBUNE as well as by the Court. It is very true that we mean to continue to do our duty in this question as well as in others, and that if the verdict of a Jury, whether packed like this or not, the behavior of the counsel and the Court appear to us indecent and unjust, we shall hold ourselves bound to say so quite exquisitely, and without consulting The Post on the subject. And what is more, the public will say so too: and in that tribunal packed juries and the influence of wealthy friends are unknown. A thousend Matt. Wards may buy their acquittal, but the dread brand of "Murderer" remains affixed to their names, and they live on like Cain shunned and loathed even more than those criminals who suffer for their offenses the equal pen-

THE GAME THAT WON'T WIN. A City correspondent writes us, under date of

Friday, as follows:

The action of yes'erday's [Know-Nothing] Grand uncil was the result of an organized Kum and mour influence within the ranks of the 'Know-things'—under the belief that by this means ugh votes can be diverted from Clark to secure election of Seymour." We beg our correspondent to rest assured that

the game he speaks of is perfectly understood, and that it won't win. There have been mistakes made by well-meaning men, who did not at first understand the 'Know-Nothing' drive, but who now see clear through it. Clark for Governor is out of danger, and Raymond's chances are better to day than they were a week ago, when it was an even chance that the K. N.'s would take up Ford. We presume a good many of them will vote for Ford now, but the nomination of Scroggine, or what's his name, will help Raymond as for as it coes. We know that Seymour and Rum influences predominated in the K N. Grand Council: but if we had had the ordering of matters there, they could not have been arranged more to our liking. It is all right.

There being next to nothing for our resident diplomatists to do in Europe, if they simply followed their trade of doing it, they would be as obscure in their offices as old John Adams found himself in the Vice-Presidency. Fame, said Napoleon, is making people talk about you; and Mr. Soulé, aware of the obscurity of his position in Madrid, which even was too dull for Washingten Irving's quiet ways, -and being determined to seenire fame of some sort or other, has gone a second time out of the bowing and scraping inanities of his position, and this last effort is his taking a certain part in the flash politics of the Spanish capital. As might be expected, the whole Spanish revolution has ended in smoke, a mere doctrinaire, Espartero, having the helm, and Mr. Soule's blue-fire has accordingly subsided into fume also. That drama being finished, we are now to have the farce-if the intelligence as recorded by the Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis be cerrect-of a combination of American diplomatic talent-either at Paris or at Spa-the parties being Messrs. Soulé, Buchanan and Mason, -in which the Black Warrior and Captain Gibson's claim are to be discussed. This extra Congress abroad will give our diplomacy a splendor which it has not lately enjoyed. But we would ask what did Mr. Soule go to Spain for except that, in the event of this Goverzment having any difficulty with that of Spain, he should be there to adjust it economically! It seems, however, that the ordinary business transactions of our diplomats are no longer to be disposed of without extra diplomatic meetings upon which, we are informed, the eyes of all the statesmen of Europe will be directed. Precious humbug, the whole of it.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. - A London correspondent of The Times relates the following, which is rather more characteristic of average American Diplomacy in Europe than anything else that we have lately read. We trust the time will come that this country will be represented at European Courts by men who have faith in the fundamental principles on which our Government is based, but that consummation would seem still very remote. Meantime, let Americans ponder

"A citizen of the United States came to London with the intention to take out here a patent for some invention. His machine—the nature and merit of which has rothing to do with what I am going to relate—was to be completed here, and in order to clude the discovery of its secret, its different parts have been intrusted to the hands of different men. A machinist of Belgium was one of these, and he duly acquitted himself of the commission, when, 15! the police seized the artifice and the artificer, who could not tell what he had been working upon, and must accordingly have been constructing an infernal machine to destroy some divine throne and its heavenly inmates. He told, however, his tale in all innoceace, and then he was allowed to prove the truth of what he said. The American inventor being celled upon to state his claims and to exculpate the man whom A citizen of the United States came to London to state his claims and to exculpate the man whom he employed, applied at once to the Legation in Lencon, through the instrumentality of which the whole affair was then put into the hands of the Legation in Brussels. The Belgian machinist remained, however, in prison. Fortunately he is a married man, and as a good wife has different reasons to wish her husband out of prison, so Madame Argentier—such is his name—went to the Legation and urged the matter. It seems to be a fashion just now with some of the American Ministers to be anywhere but on their posts. M. Siebel was accordingly not on his. Perhaps he went in the swite of Legopid to compliment Napoleon III. at Boulogne. This supposition gains some degree of probability, if we may induce from the spirit of his Excellency's Secretary. This gentleman having listened to the personal request of Madame Argentier, replied in the following memorable terms:

"Yes may be glad, Madame, that his Excellency is not in to state his claims and to exculpate the man whom

memorable terms:
"You may be glad, Madame, that his Excellency is not in
Brussels, for he would not have moved a pen in the whole affair, while I ventured to make a "You may be glad, Madame, that his Excellency is not in Brussels, for he would not have moved a pen in the whole affair, while I ventured to make some steps in his absence. You may say what you like, but the matter is one of political conspiracy, and the Government of the United States is not helined, and will not further any revolutionary schemes. We are Madame, tirred of that RUDS EQUALITY, even in America, and hope to have in some years a good orderly monarchy."

"Madame Argentier on this left the Legation somewhat puzzled, as it may easily be imagined, and I leave it to American readers to judge how far they particke of this efficial sentiment on rude equality."

Three or four of the most malignant and factions Silver Gray Know-Kothing journals still keep the Whig nominations at the head of their columns, apparently so as to have it handy when they want to take a crack at them. Neighbors! why can't you for once be manly and put up the men you mean to elect? Whether these be Scroggins & Co., Seymour & Co., or Bronson & Co., just stick em up, and let the green ones know what you are at! The Whig ticket is strong enough to bear your opposition, or even your support; it can stand up against both; but is not that asking too much? Be men or mice, won't you?

THE PORT OF ZAZA" CLOSED .- Capt. Conner of brig Sutten, arrived yesterday morning from Yaza, reports that the port of Zaza was closed on the 18th day of September against all vessels. He was not allowed to land or hold any communication with any view to securing the acquittal of their client, no the person on shore, nor could be learn for what reason the port had been closed.

matter what the evidence and the certainty of THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Satarday, Oct. 7, 1834.

It is stated in well-informed circles that Mr. Curry, Secretary of Oregon Territory, will be appointed to the Governorship made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. John W. Davis.

A. S. Lowery has been appointed to a \$1,200 Clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's Office.

Samuel D. Lecompte of Maryland has accepted the office of Chief Justice of Kansas.

Accounts from the Mexican Boundary Surveying party report two cases of yellow fever among them. The Commission had lost none of their property by the recent severe gale in Texas.

The Star announces the appointment of J. B. White as Lighthouse Keener, at New Point G. S.

The Star ennounces the appointment of J. B. White as Lighthouse Keeper at New Point Comfort.

WHIG MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

WHIG MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1834.

The Whigs of this city are holding a mass meeting this evening in the State House yard. The meeting is well attended, and thus far everything has gone on harmeniously and with more than ordinary spirit. Everything betokens a spirited canvass at the approaching election. Judge Pollock is now addressing the meeting, and his remarks sphear to inspire his heavers with great confidence in the success of their favorite candidates. On being presented to the andience he was received most enthasiastically. He delivered a long and elequent speech defining his position, and opposed the Nebraska iniquity and other acts of President Pierce's administration. The Constitution he made his platform, and he would accord to every one the liberty of worshipping according to the dictates of his own conscience: and while he yielded this in all sincerity to others, he claimed the same right for himself. He repelled the slanders made against him, which asserted that his opinious were contrary to the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and concluded by opposing any division of the school fund.

The meeting, after being addressed by other speak-

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The meeting, after being addressed by other speakers, adopted strong anti-Nebraska resolutions.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

A Democratic meeting was held at the Northera, Liberty Hall to-night, which was presided over by the Hon. Henry D. Moore. Gov. Bigler delivered an elequent speech, which excited much enthusiasm. The political cauldron is bubbling, and it is impossible to predict the results. The Democrats are battling Know-Nothingism as if it was all that was to be feared.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.
A great and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting A great and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting assembled in this city this evening. The Hon, Win. Wilkins was elected President, and on his taking the chair he proceeded to speak for more than an hour, sustaining the principles of the Nebraska bill, and glorifying the action of the Government in the Greytown affair. He denounced in burning language the doctrines of the Know Nothings, and said their success would bring disgrace and rain upon the country. His remarks were given with much warmth; and continuing in an elequent strain, he said the Federal and State Constitutions guarantee civil and religious liberty. He then referred to the patriotic services of foreigners in the war of the Revolution, and in the late war with Mexico. He argued that if the Know Nothings succeeded, no religious sect would be safe—that next after the Catholic the Hebrew would be proscribed, then probably the Unitarians, and following them the Methodists, and God only knows who next. No ordinary crisis he said, with his age and his infirmities would have brought him before the people; but his devotion to the institutions and the welfare of his country imperatively demanded of him that he should raise his feeble voice against such dangerous and iniquitous principes as were proclaimed by those calling themselves Know-Nothings.

The venerable speaker, completely exhausted, closed his speech amid the most enthusiastic and deafening cheers.

Judge Shaler followed after him, and is now speaking Massey, McCandless Black and others are vetered.

cheers.

Judge Shaler followed after him, and is now speak-ing. Messrs. McCandless, Black and others are yet to speak.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1834.

The nominations for State officers, as published in some of the newspapers of this City, cause much anxiety among the political wire pullers. The last announcement, that of Jonathan Pierce, a pump and block maker, as the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, is said, by those best qualified to know, to be entirely premature. It is thought not unlikely that the list of names for Senators in the Suffolk, Norfolk, and Middlesex nominations, are altogether ununthorized. In the meantime, politicians of all stripes tone, and stripes authorized. In the meantime, politicians of all stripes are greatly exercised in spirit, and everybody seems to "knownothing."

A CANDIDATE DECLINING TO RUN. Henry S. Washburn, the Whig nominee for Congressin the Ninth District, declines running in opposition to Col. De Witt. He fully indorses that gentleman's course during the last session in Congress.

DELAWARE POLITICS DOVER, (Del.,) Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

The Natives of this State have nominated Elisha D.
Cullan for Congress and Peter F. Candy for Governor.

BALTIMORE ELECTION-SOUTHERN MAIL. The municipal election in this city will take place on Wednesday, and the excitement already is very intense. The corners of the principal streets have been thronged all of to-day by anxious politicians. A large number of dissatisfied Whigs will vote the Democratic ticket, and there is no doubt but that large numbers of Democrats will vote the Native-American or Know. Nathing ticket.

rican or Know Nothing ticket.

large numbers of Democrats will vote the Native-American or Know-Nothing ticket.

We have received New-Orleans papers of Monday, and have dates from Galveston up to the 28th ult.

The late gale was still more dissastrous elsewhere than at Galveston—Houston, Lynchburg and San Jacinto all suffered severely.

At Charleston, on Thursday, there were eleven deaths by yellow fever, and one at Augusta on Wednesday.

An anonymous meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been called at the Exchange on Monday—the object of which is supposed to be to project preliminary movements to displace Mr. Harrison, who now fills the office of President of the Road, and the replacing of Thos. Swan, Esq., in that position, which movement it is believed will cause an advance in the shares.

The race to-day between Ruby and Perry for a purse of \$1,000 drew a large crowd of spectators. Ruby was distanced, and Perry took the purse.

There have been rumors of cholera in the city within a few days, but the City Inspector returns the cases as "cholera morbus." A few cases of cholera are also reported in Georgetown, D. C.

MURDER IN COVINGTON, KY.

MURDER IN COVINGTON, KY.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

Covington, on the opposite side of the river, is the scene of intense excitement among the Americans and Germans, growing out of the brutal murder of a small child by a German, whose name we have not learned. The little boy, as we learn, called the German an 'old Dutchman," whereupon the latter attacked the boy and killed him in the street. The murderer was promptly arrested, and threats have been made that the jail would be attacked to-night by a mob, with a view of executing summary vengeance. The officers are taking measures to preserve the public peace. ATROCIOUS MURDER.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A German named Knalls, a day or two since, murdered his wife in Baltimore County, in the most shocking manner. After killing her he took a hatchet and chopped the feet from her body, throwing them into a tub near by. The wretch has fled; he is father of feur children.

ARREST OF AN EXPRESS ROBBER BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

The clerk in Adams & Co.'s, Boston Express office, who absconded some days since with several thousand dollars, was arrested at Chicago the night before last. Only \$2,600 or the money was recovered. The defaulter has been traveling as the son of Mr. Adams, and lost large sums of money to camblers on the route.

and lost large sums of money to gamblers on the route. DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.
On Thursday morning the express train of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway was thrown off the track near Morris. The baggage-masters legs were broken, and one brakeman had both of his legs cut off between the platforms of the cars. The engineer and firemar are dreadfully and perhaps fatally scaled. Several of the passengers are sufferers, having their limbs broken and bruised.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

Three of the hands employed on one of the trains running to Lynchburg were killed by the locomotive dashing over a draw. The passengers all escaped.

RAILROAD EXTENSION. Mil. 70s. Penn., Saturday, Oct. 7, 1834.

Ad excursion train arrived here this morning from Catawh sa with a large company, to collabrate the commany, to selebrate the commany, to collabrate the commany, to the collabrate the commany and the collabrate the collabrate through the collabrate through

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

A large fire is now raging in the quadrangular block, bounded on the north by the brick and stone block on the south side of Superior st., on the south by Champlain st., on the west by Seneca-st., and on the cast by the Chase House and the public square. The block consists of about twenty houses, most of which are wooden buildings, and all will probably be destroyed. The Chase House and Superior-st. block will probably escape without injury.

A ROPE-WALK SET ON FIRE.

The rope-walk of John Whetham & Son, on the Ridge Road beyond the Girard College, was set on fire last night and nearly a thousand feet was burnet, and also an engine house. Fully covered by in-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT EAST HADDAM, CT. HARTFORD, Saturday, O.S. 7, 1834.

The Atlantic Duck Mill in East Haddam, for the manufacture of cotton duck, was destroyed by fire last night. It was a new mill, and had not commenced running. The loss is \$40,000. Insured in this city in four offices for \$28,000.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

By the arrival of the steamship Cahawba at this port from New-York via Havana, we have dates from the latter city to the 1st inst. The markets were without quotable change, and the general news from the Island is wholly destitute of interest.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

The deaths by yellow fever at the Charity Hospital,
New-Orleans, during the three days preceding Saturday last, were 122. The epidemic was on the de-

day last, were 122. The epstemne was out to decrease.

At Savannah, on Wednesday, there were six doaths
from the fever, and at Charleston the same number.
The total number of interments at Savannah during
the week reached 55, including 27 from yellow fever
COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

The fever is fast disappearing under the influence
of favorable weather. Last night the weather was
unusually cool, and we have accounts from different
parts of this State reporting quite a heavy frost.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

The deaths at Savannah for the past week, were
forty-four, of which twenty-seven were from yellow
fever. At Augusta the average number of deaths
were two daily.

were two daily. Mostle, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854. The yellow fever has made its appearance in our city, and the report of the Inspector shows that seven deaths have occurred from it during the week.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

DETHORY, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1834.
Captain Stannard, of the steamer Western World
(Michigan Central Railroad line,) died suddenly on
board his boat this morning.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1834.
General Potter, an old and very prominent citizen,
died this morning, after a brief illness.

MONTOOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 5, 1854.
Judge Benson, one of the Judges on the Alabams
bench, is dead.

ANAPOLIS, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1854.

Annapolis, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

Col. Boyle, a prominent lawyer of this place, is

dead.
E. B. Lyman, late Chief Eugineer of the Mobile
Fire Department, and for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Alabams,
died recently in Mobile.

ANNEXATION OF CHARLESTOWN.

ANNEXATION OF CHARLESTOWN.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1834.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Charlestown had a meeting last evening to inspect the returns of the late election. The opponents of annexation have a majority in the Board, and by their factious opposition prevented any action from being taken, and the Board adjourned until Monday evening. A writ of mandamus was obtained from the Supreme Court, but is not served, it having been agreed by both parties, after consultation, that the paper should be served on the Mayor and Aldermen of Charlestown, returnable at the session of the full Court at Cambridge, on Tuesday week, where it would be entitled to priority as a privileged question. It is said that there are points of considerable importance to be submitted to the Court in the matter by the Anti-Annexationists. Of course, if the Board should agree to sign the returns at their meeting on Monday evening then these proceedings are at an end.

THE EXPECTED STEAMERS.

THE EXPECTED STEAMERS.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 8, 1854—10 P. M.

The weather is very warm and pleasant. We have as yet no tidings of the missing steamer Arctic.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854—9 P. M.

The weather continues mild, and we look for the steamer Europa on Monday or Tuesday. Nothing has yet been heard of the steamer Arctic, and the next news from New-Foundland will be looked for with much interest.

The State Agricultural Society of Connecticut will hold their first Fair at New-Haven, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 10, closing the 13th. A most lovely spot has been selected on the border of the city for the show-ground, and suitable buildings erected, and great promises are made by Connecticut farmers that the show shall be creditable to the State. Mr. Dyer the Secretary, informs us that the mechanics will take equal the one at Hamilton-square in stock, it shall exceed it in manufactured articles, implements, and farm products, and he hopes will wake up a general spirit of improvement among the agricultural community of that State.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES. The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles commenced on

Friday night, being the evening of the 14th day of

Tieri. In the 23d chapter of Leviticus the Jews

were commanded to dwell in the tents for seven days, and to have a holy convocation on the eighth; now, however, the entire festival occupies nine days. The first two are holy days; on the five following secular business may be pursued; the eighth is held sacred, and on the ninth comes the Rejoicing of the Law To commemorate the dwelling of the children was Israel in booths, during their journey from Egypt, the Holy Land, many Jews at this day take 1st meals and spend the greater part of the day in 1972; erected for this purpose. These booths are called "succous" in Hebrew, by which name the festiva itself is known. During the first seven days the "luley" and "earog" are used; the bulew is a branch of the palm-tree, together with branches of myrtle and willow; these three kinds of branches are united with rings made of palm-leaves. The earog is a pome-citron somewhat resembling a large lemon in shape, but superior in fragrance. This citron is suppessed to be "the fruit of a beautiful tree" mentioned in Leviticus. When the great "hallel" (Palms 113 to 118 inclusive are thus termed.) is said in the morning service, those that possess a luley and earog, hold them in their hands, and at the repetition of certain verses shake the luley, (which custom was prescribed by the Rabbins.) and near the close of the services, with the luley and earog in their hands, walk around the reading desk joyfully chanting "Hosannah" The latter custom originated during the existence of the Holy Temple, when they walked around the altar in like manner, as described in the Talmud: "While "the sacrifice was failed upon the altar, agolden pitcher "was filled with water at the Pool of Siloam, near Jerusalem, and then brought through the water gate into the Temple, the trumpets sounding and the poople shouting 'Hosannah' Upon the alter there was failed with water at the Pool of Siloam, near Jerusalem, and then brought through the other, "and thus the two liquids mixed together." The Rabbins also relate that during this ceremony there was very great rejoicing in the entertainments which were offered by persons skillful and dexterous in all kinds of feats. They refer to Isaiah xii. 3, as bearing a relation to this custom. The eighth day is celebrated business may be pursued; the eighth is held sacred, and on the ninth comes the Rejoicing of the Law